

## CLAIMS

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1. A method of making a wall of a liquid crystal cell, comprising imparting a property to a layer of a material on the wall, said property being that liquid crystal molecules placed on the material on the wall in use of the cell adopt a preferred alignment,
- 5 the method comprising exposing the material to unpolarised or circularly polarised radiation from an oblique direction,
- wherein the said property further includes imparting a preferred tilt as well as
- 10 a preferred azimuthal alignment to such liquid crystal molecules.
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2. A method according to Claim 1, wherein the irradiation energy (measured normal to the radiation) is less than  $2 \text{ J/cm}^2$ .
3. A method according to Claim 1 or 2, wherein the radiation is ultraviolet.
4. A method according to any preceding claim, wherein said preferred alignment
- 15 is such that the longitudinal axis of the liquid crystal molecules is in the plane including the normal to the layer and the direction of the radiation.
5. A method according to any preceding claim, wherein the imparted preferred tilt exceeds  $45^\circ$  to the plane of the layer.
6. A method according to Claim 5, wherein the imparted preferred tilt
- 20 exceeds  $75^\circ$ .
7. A method according to any preceding claim, wherein the said material is substantially homeotropically orienting.
8. A method according to any preceding claim, wherein the angle of incidence  $\phi$  of the radiation to the normal to the layer is within the range  $5^\circ \leq \phi < 70^\circ$ .
- 25 9. A method according to any preceding claim, wherein the angle of incidence  $\phi > 45^\circ$ .
10. A method according to any preceding claim, wherein the material is cross-linked by the irradiation.
11. A method according to any preceding claim, wherein the radiation to which
- 30 the material is exposed is zonewise patterned, whereby, in said imparted property, the preferred alignment is zonewise patterned.
12. A method according to claim 11, wherein, between the source of the radiation and the material, there is interposed a microelement array.
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Figure 1 consists of eight histograms arranged in a 2x4 grid. The top row shows histograms for  $n = 10, 20, 30, 40$  with  $p = 0.1$ . The bottom row shows histograms for  $n = 10, 20, 30, 40$  with  $p = 0.2, 0.3, 0.4$ . The x-axis for all histograms is 'Number of non-zero elements' ranging from 0 to 40. The y-axis is 'Frequency' ranging from 0 to 10. As  $n$  increases, the distribution shifts to the right, indicating more non-zero elements. As  $p$  increases, the distribution becomes more concentrated at lower values of non-zero elements.